Amusements and Meetings Co-night, OU OPERA HOUSE-" Lawn Tennis." ALT'S THEATRE—" Needles and Pins."

AVERLY'S, INLO'S GARDEN—Minstrels.

AVERLY'S PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Ingomar."

IAVERLY'S 14th STREET THEATRE—Rice'S Surprise

Paris Square Theatre—" Hazel Kirke."
Paris Square Theatre—" Hazel Kirke."
Park Theatre—" The Legion of Honor."
San Francisco Minstreus—Eniertainment.
Standard Theatre—" Marimeny."
Union Square Theatre—" The Backer's Daughter."
Wallack's Theatre—" The Guv'nor"

MASONIC TEMPLE—3:30 and 8—Lectur METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.—Fair. STEINWAY HALL—2—Concert.

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## Dusiness Konces

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## New-Pork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Healy and Walsh have been acquitted in Ireland of the charge of intimidation; the British Government is preparing a land bill, Josiah Caldwell, a London railway contractor, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$2,500,000. === Senator Buoncompagni, the Italian author and scientist, and the Earl of Orawford are dead. \_\_\_\_ The success of the Panama Canal enterprise in Paris is declared to be enormous. === Minister Lowell spoke at the London civic banquet to General Roberts last evening. ing the bill and his views upon it out of the DOMESTIC .- A mass-meeting has been held at Caldwell, Kan., in favor of the Oklahoma raid. The State debt of Missouri is found to be \$16.250,000. = Mr. Waller spoke for the prosecution in the Bortree murder trial yesterday. Mr. Schurz is to make St. Louis his home when he leaves office. - The hearing of motion for the removal of D. E. Chaffee from the Sprague trustee-educated. It is fair to presume that Senator ship has been postponed. —— The "Connemara Brown will be an exception to the Democratic Colony" is reported to be in great distress. Sarah Bernhardt narrowly escaped being hurt

Congress,-The Public Education bill was debated in the Senate; a lively discussion took place on a bill to pay a claim for services in Kansas, in 1855; Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill in regard to political assessments and civil service examinations. = In the House the bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of President Tyler; the Fortifications bill was debated and passed; a bill was reported making an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The ball last night at the new armory of the 7th Regiment was very success-- The removal of subordinates in some of the city departments was begun yesterday. Seidenberg & Co., manufacturers of cigars, made an assignment; their liabilities are \$500,000. = Several persons interested in the World's Fair visited the site at Inwood, \_\_\_\_ The Rev. Dr. J. A. Paddock was consecrated Bishop of Washington Territory in Brooklyn. === The com mission hours on the elevated roads will be extended on Monday. = George Ticknor Curtis has written a letter on the control of railroads in reply to ex-Judge Black .= Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.60 cents. Stocks active, higher and excited, closing strong.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 38°; lowest, 34°; average, 3618°.

Controller Campbell has begun the work of putting the Finance Department on a business basis, and a few men who did more work for Tammany than for the city have been dropped.

Mr. George Ticknor Cartis has written a reply to Judge Black's recent letter upon Government regulation of railroad rates. The more important portions of Mr. Curtis's letter are printed elsewhere.

The outgoing steamers yesterday carried 159,900 letters. This is the largest number ever sent out in one day. Both the domestic and foreign mails show a steady and marked increase, which taxes the facilities of the Post Office to the utmost.

It was time for the periodical reminder that the Democratic party learns nothing and forgets nothing. Senator Vest turnished it yesterday in the chaste remark that John Brown was an "old scoundrel," "whose crimes had "been justly expiated by his public execuas tion."

Speaker Randall yesterday gave the members of the House the pleasing guarantee that not even their grandchildren would see a foreign power attacking the harbor of New-York. Perhaps not. If not, it may be because by the help of Speaker Randall's "economy" some foreign power will have captured it long before!

Mr. Pendleton has introduced the fiercest Reform measure of all. He would render it a misdemeanor for an officeholder to make even a voluntary political subscription, and a misdemeanor for any one to solicit a subscription from an officeholder, and invalidates the contract of any contractor who shall dare to make one. The Democratic party is undeniably sick, and its anxiety to turn monk is beautiful to hold.

will be lengthened, beginning next Monday, by one hour both in the morning and evening. The change is in the right direction. The old restriction of the five-cent fare in the morning to passengers between half-past five and half-past seven o'clock, was an absurdity, because a large proportion of the downtown movement takes place after that hour. The extension to half-past eight o'clock makes a rational division of time.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association, on the suggestion referred to it Tuesday evening to abolish the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, and transfer their Judges to the Supreme Court, will be looked for with interest. There are indications of a growing sentiment that the machinery of Justice in this city is cumbrous and antiquated, moving with too many hitches and delays and at too heavy expense.

The changes in the City Departments are likely to bring to light some unpleasant facts. Already there are revelations in the Excise Office, which in Tammany hands was one of the most corrupt of close corporations. Of the appropriation intended to last until next May, almost five-sixths have been spent, al-though nearly half of the fiscal year yet remains. The Tammany Commissioners, doubtless, expected a "transfer of an unexpended balance" to get them out of the scrape. More than a score of inspectors and the counsel of the Board have now been suspended. No one will regret their loss if the suspension is endless.

If the action of the Bar Association in condemning the heavy campaign assessments upon judicial candidates should have the effect of discouraging or breaking up the practice, it would end a grave public scandal. It is only in exceptional cases that lawyers can command the sums which are required of them by political organizations, without placing themselves under obligations which must hamper them in the discharge of their duties. But leaving this consideration entirely out of the question, it is demor-alizing, to say the least, to have judicial positions put up to the highest bidder, for this is what it amounts to when the lawyer who is fit for the place may not be able to get a nomination because he cannot pay the assessment, and the lawyer who is not fit may be taken in his stead. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton suggests a law making such assessments impossible. If such a law should be made and afterwards evaded, the advocates of an appointive judiciary would have a strong argument put into their hands. With appointed Judges, there would surely be an end of as-

Senator Brown, of Georgia, made his first speech yesterday since his election, and disclosed himself as a Southerner who "spells been expected of a man with his past affiliafrom the South who uses less than two g's is pone the less a novelty. He spoke upon the bill devoting a portion of the proceeds money being distributed through the States in proportion to the rate of illiteracy. Leavquestion, his speech was notable for the friendly spirit it showed toward the black race. It spoke with admiration of their selfadmitting that they were often cheated out of their votes, argued that there would

be far less danger of this if they were herd from the South, not only in his views but in his votes. As to the bill, it must be come the constitutional and prodential objections to it.

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE CURRENCY. Congress has at last reached the most important matter that can come before it for action this year. The funding bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means does not accord with Secretary Sherman's recommendations in some respects, but there is a reasonable disposition, among those who care for the public credit, not to be captions about details. It is the opinion of the Committee, and of some well informed bankers, that bonds bearing only 3 per cent interest can be placed next year at par, and the Secretary of the Treasury will undoubtedly do his best to make the measure effective if it passes in that form. But there is another feature of the matter which Congress seems to overlook. The funding bill may take such a form as to cause startling changes in the volume of the paper currency. By mere inadvertence, Congress may cause a violent and rapid contraction for which scarcely any member would knowingly

The paper currency now consists of legaltender notes, of which no more can be issued without bad faith; of National bank notes, based upon deposits of United States bonds; and of silver certificates which can be issued only in exchange for silver com deposited. and are less generally acceptable in use than the legal-tenders or the bank notes. The volume of bank circulation can be expanded only by the deposit of additional bonds, and will be contracted whenever it pays better to sell the bonds and loan the proceeds directly than to retain the circulation based upon the deposit of bonds. Nearly \$209,000,000 of five and six per cent bonds, of the classes which become redeemable next year, are now on deposit as security for bank circulation. If new bonds can be sold, those now on deposit will be retired, and the pending bill provides:

SECTION 5. From and after the 1st day of July, 1881. the three per centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds hereafter receivable

as security for National bank circulation. The object of this provision, evidently, is to press the banks to subscribe for the new bonds. If the estimate prevailing in Congress, as to the great value of National bank circulation, were even approximately correct, the provision might have the desired represent Southern theories of government? effect without other legislation, and without causing any serious diminution in the bank circulation. But the official reports of Controller Knox have clearly demonstrated that the prevailing notion in regard to the value of circulation is far from correct. He has through that natural gate, a Republican? completed, will work such a grave change in shown that, if all the bonds deposited for Do they not want a Judge who will reassert the circulation were four per cents, and if the rate at which money could be loaned in the | tion laws are unconstitutional, and bint at grave outside market were not higher than 6 per doubts about the validity of the XIIIth, XIVth | Coast to exercise such control over it as will cent, the entire profits of a National bank on and XVth Amendments? If they do, they prevent the passage of the fleets of any Naits capital invested in securing circulation are likely to be disappointed. We trust that tion with which we may be at war. It is not would be only 1.7 per cent. This is but a the President will select no one for the prospecslender margin to compensate for all the re- tive vacancies belonging to the old school straints and inconveniences of the National of Southern jurists. They are all tine- land, France, Germany and Spain. If system. But if the rate obtainable for money tured with State Supremacy notices. The we had no means of closing the canal in the outside market is 8 per cent, as it is new men put upon the bench should be against an enemy, however, we should

cities, while in regions more remote from monetary centres it is usually still higher, Mr. Knox shows that the profit on circulation protected by four per cent bonds would be only 1.3 per cent.

The pending bill contemplates the future use of three instead of four per cent bonds as a basis for circulation. This would make the profit just 1 per cent less than it appears in the calculations of the Controller. money can be loaned at 6 per cent, the profit on circulation under the pending bill would be only seven-tenths of 1 per cent yearly. When money can be loaned at 8 per cent, as it can in the greater part of the Western and Southern States, the profit on circulation under the pending bill would be only threetenths of 1 per cent yearly. It is the belief of nearly all competent financiers that profits so very small would not induce the banks to retain their present circulation. If not, the ffect might be a sudden and violent contraction of the circulation, possibly even to the extent of the whole amount now covered by the \$209,000,000 bonds about to become redeemable. Moreover, this section of the bill prevents

any future use of four or four and a half per cent bonds in obtaining new circulation. Banks or individuals now holding such bonds, who might be disposed to use them in any case of severe stringency in the markets as a basis for obtaining new or additional bank circulation, would be prevented by the passage of the pending bill. Enormous contraction might result, while the present safeguard against any disastrous contraction-the power of any holders of bonds to organize a bank and take out new circulation-would be taken away. It may be supposed that the silver certificates might be issued in place of the bank notes retired. But, apart from the unfitness of these notes for a large circulation, there is the difficulty that they can be issued only in exchange for silver coin deposited, and the amount of such coin now held by the people is small. Nor can it be increased more than about \$2,000,000 per month with the present capacity of the mints. Before July 1, 1881, only about \$12,000,000 can be added to the silver coin now available; there are only \$21,000,000 standard dollars in the Treasury against which certificates have not already been issued, and only a part of the silver now in the hands of the people would be deposited for that purpose. This would by no means take the place of \$188,000,000 of bank circulation, now secured by bonds about to become redeemable, which might be surrendered within six months.

Secretary Sherman carefully guarded against this danger in his recommendations. He proposed that the National banks, in lieu of the reduction in profit on circulation, should have their taxes on capital and deposits removed. This would place them in about the same "'nigger' with one g." This was to have position, with a circulation based on three per cent bonds, as they were supposed to occury tions and record, but a Democratic Senator in the computations of Controller Knox, with a circulation based on four percent bonds. Their direct profits on circulation would be smail, but, their expenses being reduced, they would of public lands to public education, the make about as much money as if the profit on circulation were from 1.3 to 1.7 per cent. With this feature, there was no danger that the plan of Mr. Sherman would cause sudden or violent contraction of the circulation. But no corresponding provision appears in the plans of the Committee of Ways and Means, control in their new condition, and practically It would be a grave mistake for Congress to act upon the funding bill, in its present form. without fully considering the possible consequences as to the supply of currency.

A vacancy upon the Supreme Bench of the United States has just occurred by the retireof Trade met in Washington. ——The subject of diseases in American farm animals was considered diseases in American farm animals was considered diseases. A very disease of the faithlessness and degradation are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very disease of the faithlessness and degradation are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness and degradation are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness and degradation are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness and degradation are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness and degradation are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness are likely to happen within a few weeks. A very described on the faithlessness are likely to happen within a few weeks. papers that one of these vacancies should be filled from the South, has been acted upon by the President. The States lying south of the Potomac and the Ohio have now but a single | There is but one way to reform that kind of representative in the tribunal of last resort-Justice Harlan, of Kentucky, whose residence at Louisville identifies him almost as much with the North as the South. A Judge tamiliar with the social condition, local laws, and business interests of the section of the Union lately in rebellion will be a valuable acquisition to the Supreme Bench. People in the North will readily concede that the claim which comes up from the South is just, and should be heeded by the Senate as it has been by the President. But when names of available appointers are canvassed it is not agreeable for them to hear objections neved against certain eminent jurists on the ground that they were not born in the South, although they have long resided in that section and are thoroughly conversant with its offairs. Justice Field was not born in California, but no one complained when he was appointed that he was not a proper representative of the Pacific coast. Justice diller is not a native of Iowa, but he is none the less accounted an Iowa man. Why should it be insisted that Southern birth is essential to entitle a Judge to acceptance as a Southern man 7

Take, for instance, the case of Judge Woods, of Alabama, who has been nominated by the President for Justice Strong's place. He has been for a long time on the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and his promotion to the Supreme Bench was very naturally suggested when the last vacancy was filled. He has lived fifteen years at the South, not counting the four years he spent there in the Union Army. But he was born in Ohio, and the Southern newspapers insist that he is not a Southera man. We would like to ask a plain question. Is not their real objection to him and others of his class the fact that they are Republicans ? After holding Court for many years in a circuit embracing six States, it is fair to presume that Judge Woods knows more about Southern matters than either of the Judges of mere local experience who were the canal will undoubtedly be defined. It urged by the Southern papers. His ability is not disputed. Why, then, was there such a general opposition to his appointment? Is it not because the Bourbon Democrats who control the organs of public opinion in the South hoped to get a man on the Supreme Bench who would -because they knew that, while Judge struct the canal ourselves, and it would be Woods, through his whole life at the North, churlish to say that nobody else shall conwas a vehement and leading Democrat, struct it. What we can say, however, yet their rebellion made him first a and what we will be entirely ins-War Democrat, then a soldier, and then, old heresy of State Rights, hold that the elec-

nationality and equal rights, which are the priceless fruits of a twenty years' struggle. We want no Judges whose faces are turned toward the past and who are still fumbling in the ashes of constitutional theories that were burned up in the flerce flame of battle. The President has began well, and we hope to see him continue to the end.

A DUNDREARY REFORM.

The task our Democratic reformers have set themselves is to reform the Democratic dog so that in future the dog shall not waggle the tail, but the tail shall waggle the dog. The harmless part of the dog is to keep the barking and biting end in subjection. It is a very well meaning proposal, but there are reasons for doubting its entire success. Chief of these is that the dog is the heavier of the two; he always has waggled the tail, and probably always will. Take out the large cities of the North, and the Northern wing of the Democratic party would collapse. Take out from the large cities the low wards, the ignorant and criminal classes, and the party would disappear. The heavy end of the party is the barking and biting part; the end that needs reforming; that supports Bosses; that contributes most to the corruption of politics; that requires to be kept in subjection. The respectable gentlemen who are so assiduously devoting themselves to Dundreary methods of reform are a very small and insignificant minority-the harmless tail of the dog. The heavy end of the animal has always waggled the tail; and the latter, so far from rebelling, or even remonstrating against it, has always consented to follow, and seemed rather proud of the association. It has quivered with joy at the capture of a bone by the heavy end, or complacently permitted itself to be tucked when driven out of soft warm places. But the dog has had hard luck of late. He

has been driven out from comfortable places; has been disappointed in butcher's meat that he played all sorts of tricks and rolled over in much mud to get, and has lost severa old bones that had not been quite gnawed bare. So now, to change luck, it is proposed to reverse the dog; to set him on tail first, and hereafter have the tail waggle the dog. It is to be done by means of resolutions and preambles and articles of association and constitutions and by-laws, and a general reorganization of the dog, by which the order of nature is to be reversed. The dog happens just now to be very sore and a good deal bedraggled. He betrays his presence only by an occasional yelp of pain, and is not disposed to be active. The tail, however, seems to be, considering the circumstances, unusually demonstrative, and is all in a flutter over the Dundreary plan, under which it is hereafter to lead, and control, and waggle the dog. There are, in fact, two tails, one at the Brunswick and the other at the Young Men's Club in Twenty-fourth-st.; but they have a common purpose, and, if necessary, will splice themselves together, the great thing being to establish the precedence, priority and waggling power of the tail over the dog. Imagine the Democracy of the city emptying itself out from the halls and clubs, the siums, the ginmills, dives and dens, and massing to the number of a hundred thousand under the leadership of a hundred respectable citizens to purity polities! The dog, with a reform banner tied to his perpendicular tail, plunging stern foremost into the fray for butcher's meat

and bones! It won't do, gentlemen. The dog end is too heavy for you. You can't reform him by changing him end for end, and you can't deit just behind his ears.

DE LESSEPS'S CANAL PROJECT.

Nothing has occurred to change the attitude of the American public toward the Panama scheme since Ferdinand de Lesseps visited this country. A good deal of admiration is felt for the plack he has shown in pushing the project forward, and there is some surprise at his success in inducing the moneylenders of European cities to back him up with confidence and cash. The valid objections preed last spring from the point of view of the effect the canal will have upon American interests possess, however, no less force now than then. The fact that Secretary Thompson has agreed to accept the Presidency of the Park; while as a memento of Egyptian culture, American Committee puts no new face upon the matter. Mr. Thompson cannot commit either the Government or the people of the United States to a friendly attitude toward the enterprise. Indeed, his connection with it, however much its significance may be exaggerated in Europe, means nothing here. When he enters upon his duties as President of the Committee he will occupy only the position of a private citizen engaged in a business undertaking, and the fact of his former connection with the Cabinet will go for nothing more than an assurance his integrity and business capacity. Whatever influence he may exert with the Administration in case he enters at once upon his new position will not be prolonged beyond the 4th of March, when a new President and a new Cabinet come in. M. de Lesseps is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of so excellent a coadjutor, but he must not expect that the policy of this Government is going to be changed by anything Mr. Thompson will do. Soon after the new President is inaugu rated the position of the Government toward

will hardly be one of open hostility to its construction. The United States of America cannot well take the position that the United States of Colombia shall not permit an association of capitalists to dig a ship channel across an isthmus owned by the latter country. We have not asked permission to contified in saying, is that the canal, when our relations to the naval powers of the world that we are bound by the imperative consideration of the safety of our Pacific our policy to support such vast and costly naval armaments as are kept affoat by Eng-

ships enough to fight off from its mouths the fleets of the strongest naval power. Otherwise we would find our Western coasts, from San Diego up to Sitka, exposed to attack within a few weeks after the breaking out of hostilities with any country that can keep a formidable squadron in the West Indies. We have a right to defend ourselves against any scheme, however meritorious commercially, that seriously weakens our offensive and defensive capacity as a war-making power. Consequently it is our right to prescribe such measure of control over the canal on our part

as we may judge necessary to our safety. But it will be said that the neutrality of the canal is to be guaranteed by the European Powers. This is all very well, but who shall guarantee the guarantors? The paper promises of diplomats seldom stand the strain of war or resist the pressure of a great national temptation. What has become of the guarantee that the Danish portion of Schleswig should be returned to Denmark? Were there not plenty of guarantees of the independence of Hanover and Nassau when Prussia annexed those States? Had not Great Britain fully recognized the independence of the Transvaal Republic which she swallowed a few months ago with no more compunctions than a hungry man feels when swallowing an oyster? Suppose the canal open and a sudden quarrel to arise between the United States and Spain; what is to prevent Spain from sending a dozen ironclads through the Isthmus to bombard our California towns? Perhaps M. de Lesseps's superintendent would stand at the canal entrance and read the neutrality guarantee to the Span ish admiral, or perhaps a ragged Colombian brigadier with a corporal's guard would protest; but what good would all that do us after our towns had been burned and our shipping destroyed?

If the Isthmus Canal is opened it may become the duty of this Government, looking to the safety of its great interests and possessions on the Pacific, to insist on acquiring from Colombia the territory through which it runs, in order to be able to fortify its mouths and control its operations in time of war. Such prospective action as this need not be much discussed now, but it is only fair to the enterprising projectors of the canal that we should give them a hint as to the possib lities of the future. They must not think that Secretary Thompson is going to put the shrewd Yankee Nation to sleep while De Lesseps digs his big tide-water ditch.

THE OBELISK AND THE PARK COMMISSION. So long as Mr. Wenman was clothed with power to devastate the Public Parks, securely insolent in his belief that Tammany was omnipotent and perhaps eternal, it was dangerous to make any protest against his acts of vaudalism. Any appeal made to him by people of intelligence and taste would of itself suffice to make him more stubborn in his insensate opposition to their wishes. When the entire city revolted against the proposal to set up the obelisk on a green knoll in the Park, Mr. Wenman's characteristic deliverance was: "Whereas the donor of the transportation of the monolith is " said to favor its erection on the mound, therefore I shall vote to have it placed there." Of course a consideration like this could be entertained by the owners of the Park. It might be allowed to mitigate their hostility to the scheme. But Mr. Wenman, as president of the Park Commission, intrusted with the duty of conserving the people's pleasure ground and protecting it against intrusion, was the one man who had no business to listen to, or be swayed by, such an argument. This formal declaration ceive the people by going at them tail first of contemptuous disregard for the rights of the and pretending that this small ornamental and people, this avowed determination of Mr. Wenharmless minority controls the end that barks | man to use his power as trustee against the inand bites, and waggies it at will. Leaders terests of the people who paid him for his serdon't make parties nor reorganize them; vices, will probably stand as the low-water that you can neither change nor conceal the down, because a Tammany man, who thought Fifth-ave.

But Mr. Wenman has been pitchforked back into private life, and Mr. Wales is now a responsible Park Commissioner-responsible not for the mistakes of his predecessors and of the past, but for his own action and the future. If the people's rights have been sacrinced by illogical votes, why should they not be restored by votes that can be justified by reason? Everybody knows that the artistic significance of the obelisk will be lost if it is set up on a mound and surrounded by a fence, like a monument in a graveyard lot. On the contrary, the full meaning of the obelisk as a work of art will be brought out with emphasis if it is placed in the vestibule of the Fifth-ave, entrance to the as a monograph of primitive literature, it would most appropriately front the Scholar's Gate. If placed in Mr. Wenman's site it has no architectural relation to the Museum of Art, and the Park itself will be disfigured by having one of its eminences shaved off, its trees chopped down, its turf dug away, and its soft green lawn divided by hard lines of gravel. Mr. Wales is on record against this barbarism. So is Mr. Lane. So is Mr. Green. All these gentlemen favor the plaza site; and if Mr. Conover does not, he stands defying the popular will in majestic isolation. Why, then, should not the reorganized Park Commission rescind a resolution which outraged popular opinion, and reseind it at once? Here is a flagrant instance of official misdemeanor, fortunately not consummated, and here is a conspicuous opportunity for a Commission which represents the people to prove how ample is its power for progress and reform.

It is generally understood that Mr. Vanderbilt is the gentleman to whose liberality the city is indebted for the monolith. It can readily be seen why he should feel a delicacy about expressing any desire to have the work set up so near his own residence. But the modest concealment of his generosity should the more powerfully incline the Commission to this act of justice toward him and the city. If the obelisk is misplaced, it will one day be removed, as THE TRIBUNE has already given notice. It will pay the city better to assum the cost now than it will to wait a year, as in the case of the Scott statue, or two years, as in the case of the Morse statue, which were both replanted after they had been set up where they did not belong. The trestle and all its paraphernalia will ultimatery be needed to take the obelisk to the plaza. Why not use them now? Can any friend of the Parks suggest a more appropriate plan for signalizing and commemorating the downfall of Wenman ?

The letter from Mr. Archibald Forbes, which we printed the other day, opened an interesting branch of war literature-the histories of cannon, etc., captured and recaptured, and the genealogy, if it may be so called, of these changes. Mr. Forbes found at the Newburg Washington's Headquarters a gun taken from the British at Yorktown which is de-The commission hours on the elevated roads now in Chicago, St. Louis and many Western strongly identified with the principles of be obliged to change our policy and build scribed in the catalogue of rollics as "British bronze."

The gun itself, however, shows that it was cast in France, and cast, too, while England and France were at war; so that it must have been captured either from the French directly, or from the Americans before it was surrendered at Yorktown. The gun was three years old at the time of that surrouder, and must have changed hands during that time three, and perhaps four, times. Mr. Forbes says he knows "no parallel of vicissitude so swift." The nearest approach to it is made by two incidents in the war of 1812. The point is a curious and interesting one. In illustrating it Mr. Porbes showed a close knowledge of the military movements of the Revolutionary War, which proved that " the great war correspondent" is at home all the world over.

The Democrats in Congress have scored another back-down.

Mr. Bicknell, who has charge of the Morgan Count-out Resolution, is a discreet man. He acts on the maxim that "he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day." He ran off to his com-mittee-room with the resolution so fast that his more belligerent Democratic colleagues were unable to grab it as a live of the colleagues. to grab his coat-tails.

It is reported from Washington that "several patriotic Southern gentlemen who supported Hancock are now cantiously endeavoring to enlist recruits for a new party with the time-honored name of Whig inscribed on its banner." From what graveyard do these patriotic gentlemen come? Perhaps they don't know it, but they must have been dead for a quarter of a century. Only dead men would want to resurrect a dead party. There are live principles and questions enough to engage the attention of this generation without going back to the tombstones of the past.

If John Kelly wants to compose his mind in time to enjoy the holiday season he had better not read the Democratic newspapers. Every whiffet is snapping and snarling at the disabled buildeg.

De Lesseps was shrewd in capturing a member of Mr. Haves's cabinet, but it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Haves does not enjoy the performance.

The term of Collector Tyler, of Buffalo, like those of a number of important officials in this State, expires before that of President Hayes, and the question whether these places are to be filled by the present Administration or the new one is exciting some interest. Collector Tyler's friends make a good showing for him. With an increase in the receipts of nearly 50 per cent over those of last year, they claim the increase in expenses has been less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Senator Pendleton can refer to good authority for his plan to give Cabinet Ministers seats in the House. General Garfield advocated it in a magzine article two or three years ago.

If Fitz John Porter were not a Democrat how many Democratic Senators would be found voting to put him back into the Army? Perhaps Mr.

"What course should the South pursue ?" is a question much discussed just now by the Southern newspapers. Here is an answer to which they are welcome: Work more, talk less and obey the Constitution and laws of the country.

Advice to Democratic Congressmen: Adjourn early, and take a long holiday recess. You will need to brace up for a final back-down. There are the election law, you remember and the marshal's salaries.
It's dreadfully unpleasant, but you've got to wilt once more before the 4th of March. But then you're used to it, you know.

Wade Hampton says he did not mean to hint at a

duel when he wrote to John Sherman that his ad-

dress was Columbia, S. C. The explanation is rather late, but then it is so lame that it could not be expected to get around in better time. That was a rare and solemn occasion in a Washington church the other day when De la Matyr

preached and Weaver led the singing. The worshippers must have thought they were assisting at the funeral of the Greenback party. Will Blackburn please rise up once more and en-

liven the proceedings at Weshington a little? They General Moorhead, of Putsburg, is the latest addition to the list of candidates for the Penusylvania

Senatorship. There are many aspirants for the place, but of only one can it be said that his chances place, but Grow,

## THE DRAMA.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER REVIVED.

At the Union Square Theatre last night, Mr. Bronson Howard's familiar and popular comedy of the "Banker's Daughter" was again brought forward, after a considerable absence from this stage, This piece has found uncommon favor throughout before, and all of them combined do not ever proper suggestion made in the Southern news are busying yourselves with this scheme reach. In precisely the same spirit, Mr. Wennoble row of clms chopped it contains many of the elements which please the average taste. It has never impressed us as entirely nature of the dog. Nor can you waggle Lim. the drives in the Park were meant for a trotting | sound in the logic or its construction, nor, in a course, assured him that the trees were in the large sense, as pictorially representative of manners, dog, and that is to-eat off his tail. And cut way of his carriage when he swung in from nor as either powerful in its grasp or brilliant in its treatment of the theme of beclouded matrimony; yet the value of some of its situations is not to be disputed. At several points, particularly toward the close, it attains to pathos; and is is to be commended for the practical utility of its moral lesson. Its revival, upon which we can now bestow only a passing word of comment, was effected under bright and auspicious circomstances, and was received with lively interest and many expressions of favor by quite a numerous assemblage. The scenery employed in this instance was found accordant with the custom of this theatre in being handsome, tasteful and appropriate. The cast of parts is given below. Mr. Thorne was received with enthusiastic plaudits, and similar marks of kindly recollection and public good-will were extended to several other old favorites, reapparent in characters long ago associated with their names, namely, Miss Jeweli, Miss Harrison and Mr. Stod-dard.

CAST.
John Strebelow Chas R. Thorne, fr. Laurence Westbrooz John Parselle, Mr. Babbage J. H. Stoddard, The Count de Carojae Frei de Belleville, G. Washington Polipps Owen Faweett, Mr. Frown W. J. Le Moyne, Harold Routliedge Wellen Ramsey, M. Montvillais H. W. Mour gemerty, Dr. Watson H. F. Daily, Terroid W. S. Quigley, Lillan Miss Sara frewett, Florence St. Vil cent Brown Miss Manu Harrison, Mrs. Flanny Holcombo Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Lisette Miss. Serah Cowell, Natalie Little Eva French.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Salvini repeated last night, at Booth's Theatre, his impersonation of Othello; and that stalwart and baleful animal ideal was again set forth with tremendous force and received with correspondent sympathy. "Hamlet" will be undertaken on

Mary Anderson, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, after three repetitions of Evadne, changes this evening to Parthenia, in "Ingomac."

PERSONAL.

Messrs, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Augustus Jay

Queen Victoria is expected to pass through Paris on her way to Germany in February.

Senator Wailace says that on retiring from the Senate he will again take up his law practice. M. de Lesseps says that he is raising all the money he can to invest it in Panama shares for Mme, do Lesseps and their eight little children.

Mr. Gladstone has been visiting the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, and, by the Prince's especial desire, read the lessons at morning prayers.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford will not, it is reported, speud this winter in Washington, her literary engagements being too absorbing.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who has just passed his eighty-fifth birthday, is feeble, yet in much better health than recent reports would indicate.

fifteen, and both are said to be bright and intelli-Lord Beaconsfield is recorded as saying once upon a time in the House of Commons that " Irish menu-

Two of General Garfield's sons are to enter Will-

ams College next year. One is seventeen, the other

bers were too much in the habit of clanking their chains on rising to speak." Literary men will be interested in remembering that Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, the biographer of

Macaulay and Fox, now occupies the Admiralty chair once filled by Samuel Pepys.

General Garfield is described as resting quietly among the Mentor snow-drifts, reading the chi